

# Labor Market Trends

Metropolitan Washington, DC

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## Big League Agreement: Anacostia Stadium Pact Aims At More Work for District Residents and Businesses



When Mayor Anthony Williams, D.C. Sports and Entertainment Commission officials and regional labor leaders unveiled a Project Labor

Agreement for construction of the District's Major League Baseball stadium, a new partnership between government, organized labor and private industry was born.

At a price tag that is expected to exceed \$350 million for construction, the new baseball stadium has the potential to create hundreds of jobs for District residents, and provide numerous expansion and investment opportunities for local, small and disadvantaged businesses.

The Project Labor Agreement (PLA) for the new baseball stadium was conceived for such purposes. The differences between this PLA and others, including the one signed in 1999 for construction of the Washington Convention Center, are dramatic.

The new baseball stadium PLA establishes apprenticeship as a preference for training workers for stadium construction jobs. Apprenticeship is a combination of paid on-the-job training and classroom or related instruction. At the conclusion of apprenticeship, which can take anywhere from three to five years, apprentices become highly paid journeyworkers. Journeyworkers are skilled, certified workers in their fields, including carpentry, brick masonry, plumbing and electrical.

According to the PLA, 25 percent of all construction work on the new baseball stadium will be performed by apprentices. Of that figure, 50 percent of existing apprentices and 100 percent of newly hired apprentices will be District residents. Fifty percent of journey workers will be District residents.

In a local first, organized labor has agreed to change its "call out" procedures to favor District residents. "Call out" procedures typically establish a

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**Anthony A. Williams, Mayor**  
Government of the District of Columbia

**Gregory P. Irish, Director**  
Department of Employment Services

**Colleen Lee, Chairperson**  
Workforce Investment Council



priority for assigning workers to a construction project based on seniority and other factors. However, pursuant to the terms of the PLA, District residents will be automatically bumped to the top of the assignment lists.

A construction contractor will be required to contact the applicable union dispatch and request District resident apprentices and journeymen. If District resident apprentices and journeymen are not available through the union's assignment list, the D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES) must then be contacted as a second option for fulfilling the contractor's request. The union's regular "call out" procedures can only be used when no qualified District resident is available for assignment to the new baseball stadium project.

Under the PLA, organized labor has agreed to forgo any type of disruptive work action (e.g., strikes, picketing, slow downs, etc.) for the duration of the new baseball stadium project. Instead, all disputes will be settled as a result of

binding arbitration. The participating unions have also committed to sponsorship of a Summer Building and Construction Trades Academy, where 30 youth ages 16 to 18 will be provided with paid work experience and classroom instruction in the skilled crafts.

Local, Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (LSDBEs) will get a major boost from the PLA. They will receive 35 percent of all contracts let for the new baseball stadium. Any LSDBE award of \$10 million or less will not be subject to the union worker usage requirements of the PLA, although the District's resident hiring mandates will still apply.

So that the new baseball stadium comes in within budget, the PLA specifies that a minimum of three bids be considered for each element of construction. Absent three legitimate responses, the bid process will begin anew without any requirement that the eventual, successful bidder be subject to union worker usage. The District's resident hiring requirements, however, will still apply.

Enforcement and oversight of the PLA is critical. The Mayor, in conjunction with the D.C. Sports and Entertainment Commission, will appoint an 11 to 15 member taskforce to ensure the hiring of District residents and award of LSDBE contracts. The taskforce, consisting of community, faith-based, union, government and private sector representatives, will monitor all hiring and contracting activities related to construction of the new stadium, and file grievances when violations occur. If a contractor or union fails to adhere to the spirit and intent of the PLA, monetary penalties and other sanctions can be levied.

Mayor Williams praised the PLA as an agreement that is innovative, cross-cutting and unlike any other previously used to construct a public facility. "America's favorite pastime is back! Not only do we have a winning team in the Nationals, but an unbeatable PLA that will enable us to use the return of baseball to uplift and meet the needs of all communities throughout the District."



Left to Right: Washington Metropolitan Council AFL-CIO President Joslyn Williams, Mayor Anthony Williams, and Laborers International workers at RFK Stadium on June 16, 2005.

Lateef Mangum, Photographer





## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar. 2005p	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2004
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Mississippi	7.0	6.8	5.2
Michigan	6.9	7.4	7.1
South Carolina	6.8	7.1	6.7
Alaska	6.7	7.2	7.5
Ohio	6.3	6.4	6.1
Oregon	6.2	6.5	7.6
New Mexico	5.9	5.6	5.8
Tennessee	5.9	5.9	5.4
Missouri	5.7	5.8	5.4
Illinois	5.6	5.9	6.3
Indiana	5.6	5.7	5.2
Texas	5.6	6.0	6.2
California	5.4	5.8	6.4
Kansas	5.4	5.4	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.3	5.5
Kentucky	5.3	5.2	5.7
Louisiana	5.3	6.0	5.5
Arkansas	5.2	5.5	5.7
North Carolina	5.2	5.4	5.7
Washington	5.2	5.5	6.5
West Virginia	5.2	5.0	5.4
Colorado	5.1	4.9	5.6
Iowa	5.1	5.1	4.7
Georgia	5.0	5.1	4.3
Connecticut	4.9	4.8	5.1
Massachusetts	4.9	4.9	5.4
Utah	4.8	4.8	5.3
Alabama	4.7	5.2	5.7
Arizona	4.7	4.4	5.1
Maine	4.7	4.6	4.6
Montana	4.6	4.5	4.4
New York	4.6	5.1	6.1
Wisconsin	4.6	4.9	5.3
Rhode Island	4.5	4.4	5.4
Florida	4.4	4.6	4.8
Minnesota	4.4	4.2	5.0
Oklahoma	4.4	4.3	5.0
Maryland	4.3	4.2	4.1
New Jersey	4.3	4.4	5.2
Idaho	4.2	4.1	5.0
Nebraska	4.0	3.9	3.8
Delaware	3.9	4.1	4.0
Nevada	3.9	3.9	4.6
New Hampshire	3.7	3.8	4.1
South Dakota	3.7	3.7	3.6
Vermont	3.4	3.5	4.0
North Dakota	3.3	3.3	3.4
Virginia	3.3	3.3	3.7
Wyoming	3.1	2.9	3.6
Hawaii	2.8	3.0	3.6

p: Preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, D.C. Department of Employment  
Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

## National Unemployment Rates

March unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.4 percent, down four-tenths over the month and six-tenths lower than the year before.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment was 5.2 percent, down two-tenths since February and half a point lower than 12 months earlier.

## State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted)

The District had 7.8 percent unemployment in March. Mississippi had the highest state rate, 7 percent, followed by Michigan at 6.9 percent, South Carolina at 6.8 and Alaska at 6.7. Two others had rates of 6 percent or higher. Hawaii's 2.8 percent unemployment was the nation's lowest, then Wyoming at 3.1 percent and North Dakota and Virginia, 3.3 percent. Five more states had rates below 4 percent. Maryland's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent.

Since February unemployment rates were lower in the District and 24 states, higher in 17, and unchanged in nine. Louisiana's unemployment dropped seven-tenths, the biggest state decline. Alabama, Alaska, Michigan and New York rates dropped half a point. Arizona and New Mexico added three-tenths for the largest increases.

Over 12 months, unemployment was higher in the District and 14 states, and lower in 36 states. The largest annual rate increase was 1.8 percent in Mississippi. Georgia added .7 percent to unemployment, and Tennessee was up five tenths. New York's rate fell 1.5 percent, Oregon was down 1.4, and Washington down 1.3 percent over the year.

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District's seasonally adjusted March unemployment was 7.8 percent, down three tenths from the revised February rate. The March rate was one-tenth higher than 12 months ago.

The March decrease was a result of a 1,300 reduction in the number of unemployed District residents. The monthly decline in unemployed and 1,500 decrease in those employed resulted in a 2,800 reduction in the labor force. Since a year ago the workforce increased 4,900, with 4,300 more residents employed and 600 more unemployed.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for March was 7.6 percent; down six-tenths from February and four-tenths lower than the rate a year ago.



### Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. 05 p	Feb. 05 r	Mar. 04 a
U.S.A.	5.4	5.8	6.0
Washington, DC MSA	3.6	3.7	3.8
Washington, DC MD	3.6	3.8	4.0
D.C.	7.6	8.2	8.0

D.C. Ward	1	6.3	6.8	6.6
	2	3.8	4.1	4.1
	3	1.9	2.1	2.0
	4	5.8	6.3	6.1
	5	10.9	11.8	11.6
	6	8.6	9.3	9.2
	7	12.1	13.0	12.8
	8	19.7	21.1	20.7

### Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	5.2	5.4	5.7
D.C.	7.8	8.1	7.7

p: Preliminary    r: Revised    a: Reflecting 2004 benchmark revisions

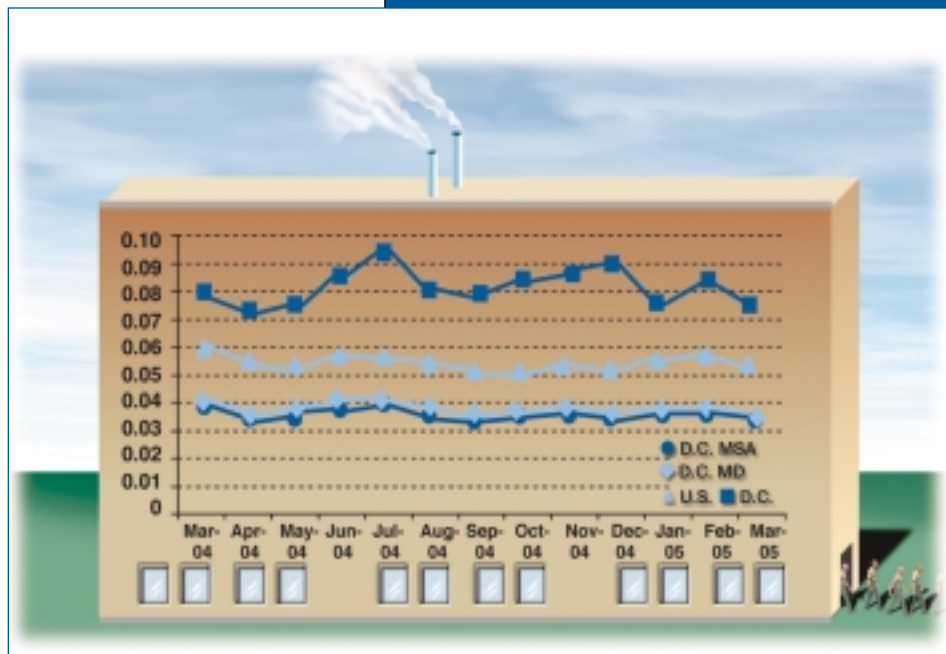
## District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 2,200 to 300,900. A total of 278,000 residents were employed and 22,800 were unemployed in March. A 2,000 decrease in the number of unemployed residents and 300 fewer employed residents were responsible for the 0.6 percent drop in the *not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate*.

In the last year the District's civilian labor force added 3,000 jobs, the number employed increased by 4,000 and the number unemployed dropped 1,100. March unemployment was four-tenths percent lower than the 8 percent rate a year ago.

## Unemployment Rate

Mar. 2004 - Mar. 2005  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

Initial claims for District Unemployment Insurance (UI) rose 34.7 percent in March, from 949 to 1,278. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 9.7 percent from the 1,415 level in March 2004. Initial claims for all programs were up from 340 in February to 1,349, down on the year by 127 or 8.6 percent.

For all programs, most other benefit statistics were higher compared to February. Weeks claimed rose 3.1 percent to 17,643, weeks compensated were up 17.1 percent to 30,393, benefits paid increased 18.2 percent to

\$7,696,839, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 1 percent to \$253.24. First payments were down 2.1 percent to 1,426 and final payments fell 13.7 percent to 719.

Over the year, most benefit statistics were lower than last March. Weeks claimed fell 30.3 percent and weeks compensated declined 14 percent. Benefits paid declined 14 percent and the average weekly benefit amount rose slightly from \$253.21 a year ago. First payments were down 5.4 percent and final payments were 33.6 percent lower.





## Metropolitan Division and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force increased by 8,900 in March in the Washington Metropolitan Division. Employment rose 13,300 and the number unemployed skidded 4,300. The unemployment rate at 3.6 percent was two-tenths of a percent lower than the month before.

Over the last 12 months, the number employed rose by 49,900 civilians. With 5,400 fewer unemployed residents, the division civilian labor force was up 44,400. The 3.6 percent unemployment was four-tenths lower than a year ago.

The civilian labor force in the District's suburban ring added 14,200 in March. Employment rose 17,000 and the number unemployed dropped 2,600. The 3.1 percent rate was one-tenth lower than a month earlier.

Employed residents rose 49,000 since a year earlier. The suburban civilian labor force rose by 45,600 with 3,300 fewer unemployed. March unemployment, 3.1 percent, was two-tenths lower than a year ago.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area the civilian labor force added 12,000 in March. Those employed rose 16,700, and unemployed decreased by 4,600. The

metropolitan area's 3.6 percent March rate was one-tenth lower than February.

The metropolitan area's civilian labor force was up 48,600 since a year ago.

Employment increased by 53,000 and unemployment fell 4,400. The March rate was two-tenths lower than a year earlier.

### Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area  
March 2005/a

	Net Change From					
	Mar./b 2005	Feb./c 2005	Mar./d 2004	Feb./d 2004	Feb./c 2005	Mar./d 2004
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>						
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	303,500	306,300	298,600	299,800	-2,800	4,900
Total Employed	279,800	281,300	275,500	277,000	-1,500	4,300
Total Unemployed	23,700	25,000	23,100	22,800	-1,300	600
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.6	-0.3	0.1
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>						
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	300,900	303,100	297,900	297,000	-2,200	3,000
Total Employed	278,000	278,300	274,000	274,800	-300	4,000
Total Unemployed	22,800	24,800	23,900	22,200	-2,000	-1,100
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.2	8.0	7.5	-0.6	-0.4
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,224,400	2,215,500	2,180,000	2,172,200	8,900	44,400
Total Employed	2,143,600	2,130,300	2,093,700	2,087,100	13,300	49,900
Total Unemployed	80,900	85,200	86,300	85,100	-4,300	-5,400
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	-0.2	-0.4
<b>Suburban Ring</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,554,700	2,540,500	2,509,100	2,501,300	14,200	45,600
Total Employed	2,475,900	2,458,900	2,426,900	2,418,300	17,000	49,000
Total Unemployed	78,900	81,500	82,200	82,900	-2,600	-3,300
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.2
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,855,600	2,843,600	2,807,000	2,798,300	12,000	48,600
Total Employed	2,753,900	2,737,200	2,700,900	2,693,100	16,700	53,000
Total Unemployed	101,700	106,300	106,100	105,100	-4,600	-4,400
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	-0.1	-0.2

a: Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

d: Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia, Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia county of Jefferson.

Estimated labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan

Division which includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## District of Columbia Job Growth

District wage and salary jobs rose 4,900 in March. The private sector added 4,100 jobs and the public sector picked up 800. In the private sector leisure and

hospitality gained 1,600 jobs; professional and business services added 1,400; and other services increased by 500. Natural resources and construction

and educational and health services each gained 200 jobs. Information and financial activities each added 100. Manufacturing and trade, transportation and utilities were unchanged over the month. The federal government gained 500 public sector jobs and District government added 300 while transportation was unchanged.

Since a year ago, the District added 4,100 jobs. The private sector added 4,300 jobs and the public sector lost 200. Private sector growth occurred when leisure and hospitality added 2,200 jobs, professional and business services jumped 2,100 jobs, and other services were up 1,700. Financial activities added 400 jobs and educational and health services were up 200. Declining sectors over the year included information, down 1,300 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities shed 600 jobs, natural resources and construction dropped 300, and manufacturing fell 100. In the public sector, the federal government lost 800 jobs, the District government gained 600 and transportation was unchanged.

### Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)  
District of Columbia

	March 2005	February 2005	March 2004	% Change From February 2005	March 2004
<b>State UI Program<sup>a</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	1,278	949	1,415	34.7	-9.7
Weeks Claimed	16,428	15,961	24,228	2.9	-32.2
Weeks Compensated	28,245	24,241	33,676	16.5	-16.1
Benefits Paid	\$7,075,993	\$6,019,423	\$8,489,900	17.6	-16.7
A.W.B.A.	\$250.52	\$248.32	\$252.11	0.9	-0.6
First Payments	1,323	1,343	1,429	-1.5	-7.4
Final Payments	684	790	1,037	-13.4	-34.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Federal Program<sup>b</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	50	49	47	2.0	6.4
Weeks Claimed	934	914	840	2.2	11.2
Weeks Compensated	1,864	1,488	1,422	25.3	31.1
Benefits Paid	\$535,076	\$418,668	\$383,647	27.8	39.5
A.W.B.A.	\$287.06	\$281.36	\$269.79	2.0	6.4
First Payments	89	103	64	-13.6	39.1
Final Payments	28	36	40	-22.2	-30.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Ex-Servicepersons Program<sup>c</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	21	11	14	90.9	50.0
Weeks Claimed	281	244	241	15.2	16.6
Weeks Compensated	284	234	244	21.4	16.4
Benefits Paid	\$85,770	\$71,768	\$75,235	19.5	14.0
A.W.B.A.	\$302.01	\$306.70	\$308.34	-1.5	-2.1
First Payments	14	10	15	40.0	-6.7
Final Payments	7	7	6	0.0	16.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total - All Programs</b>					
Initial Claims	1,349	1,009	1,476	33.7	-8.6
Weeks Claimed	17,643	17,119	25,309	3.1	-30.3
Weeks Compensated	30,393	25,963	35,342	17.1	-14.0
Benefits Paid	\$7,696,839	\$6,509,859	\$8,948,782	18.2	-14.0
A.W.B.A.	\$253.24	\$250.74	\$253.21	1.0	0.0
First Payments	1,426	1,456	1,508	-2.1	-5.4
Final Payments	719	833	1,083	-13.7	-33.6
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a: Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b: Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c: No joint claims.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount (A.W.B.A.)

# Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work<sup>a</sup>

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Mar. b/ 2005	Feb. c/ 2005	Mar. 2004	Mar. b/ 2005	Feb. c/ 2005	Mar. 2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>674.8</b>	<b>669.9</b>	<b>670.7</b>	<b>2,329.7</b>	<b>2,309.3</b>	<b>2,268.2</b>
Total Private Sector	445.6	441.5	441.3	1,794.3	1,774.6	1,737.6
Total Government	229.2	228.4	229.4	535.4	534.7	530.6
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>175.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>43.7</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	25.6	25.5	25.0
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.4	18.2	18.7
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.6	8.6	8.9
<b>Natural Resources, Mining &amp; Construction</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>132.1</b>
Construction	11.9	11.6	12.2	137.6	135.1	131.4
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	31.7	31.0	29.5
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	17.5	17.1	16.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	16.4	16.3	15.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	89.5	87.8	86.2
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>660.5</b>	<b>655.8</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>2,147.1</b>	<b>2,129.5</b>	<b>2,092.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>316.0</b>	<b>310.7</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.5	53.2	52.7	53.9
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	30.1	29.8	31.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	13.2	13.1	13.4
Retail Trade	17.4	17.3	17.3	204.2	202.7	197.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	25.5	25.2	25.1
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	17.0	15.9	15.9
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	33.8	33.8	33.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	10.9	11.1	10.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	22.6	22.5	21.4
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	37.1	36.6	34.5
Department Stores	na	na	na	23.6	23.4	22.0
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	13.5	13.2	12.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.6	5.7	6.3	60.7	60.6	59.2
Utilities	na	na	na	7.1	7.1	7.7
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.6	4.6	4.8
Transportation & Warehousing	3.2	3.2	3.7	53.6	53.5	51.5
Air Transportation	na	na	na	15.4	15.4	13.7
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	8.1	8.1	8.9
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	6.6	6.6	6.9
<b>Information</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8.9	8.7	9.2	24.5	24.4	25.2
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	8.0	7.9	8.2	16.1	16.0	15.9
Broadcasting (except Internet)	4.5	4.5	4.3	na	na	na
Radio and Television Broadcasting	na	na	na	na	na	na
Telecommunications	na	na	na	25.9	25.9	28.6
Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	18.5	18.5	21.2
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	na	na	na	22.0	22.1	22.7
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	na	na	na	10.4	10.5	10.7
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>112.0</b>
Finance and Insurance	19.5	19.4	19.3	73.2	73.0	71.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.6	8.5	8.4	40.7	40.6	39.3
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.9	3.9	3.8	17.8	17.6	17.8
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	19.3	19.3	17.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	6.6	6.5	6.6	18.3	18.2	18.2
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	6.1	6.1	6.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.1	11.1	10.9	40.7	40.4	40.2
Real Estate	9.2	9.3	9.2	30.2	30.0	30.1



# Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work<sup>a</sup>

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Mar. b/ 2005	Feb. c/ 2005	Mar. 2004	Mar. b/ 2005	Feb. c/ 2005	Mar. 2004
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>511.5</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>490.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	97.9	97.1	95.5	334.4	332.2	319.8
Legal Services	34.0	33.9	34.3	46.6	46.5	46.6
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	21.6	21.7	19.9
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.7	6.8	6.6	46.7	46.5	43.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	14.6	14.7	14.3	114.6	113.5	107.4
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	13.3	13.2	12.0	55.2	54.8	50.1
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.1	15.1	14.8	30.9	30.7	29.1
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	12.6	12.4	12.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	30.8	30.6	29.4
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	44.8	44.1	44.0	146.3	142.8	141.5
Employment Services	11.3	11.2	10.7	32.3	31.3	31.5
Business Support Services	na	na	na	9.8	9.7	9.8
Investigation and Security Services	8.3	8.2	7.5	25.0	24.8	22.9
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	12.4	12.3	12.7	49.4	47.3	47.2
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>236.7</b>
Educational Services	42.8	42.6	42.5	73.2	72.1	70.4
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	33.4	33.3	32.6	43.9	43.9	44.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	52.3	52.3	52.4	169.0	167.7	166.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.3	10.3	10.2	58.5	58.2	57.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	24.1
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.8	7.8	8.4
Hospitals	24.1	24.2	23.6	54.3	54.1	52.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.2	7.2	7.4	25.3	25.0	25.9
Social Assistance	10.7	10.6	11.2	30.9	30.4	30.6
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	13.7	13.6	13.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>186.1</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5.8	5.5	5.5	26.3	25.1	22.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	17.9	16.8	15.2
Accommodation and Food Services	46.7	45.4	44.8	171.1	167.7	163.4
Accommodation	15.5	15.1	14.8	35.1	34.2	33.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	31.2	30.3	30.0	136.0	133.5	130.1
Full-Service Restaurants	15.4	14.9	15.0	70.2	69.1	68.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	9.8	9.6	9.4	53.6	52.7	50.3
Special Food Services	4.5	4.1	4.4	10.2	10.1	9.9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>133.7</b>
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	15.7	15.5	15.8
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	11.8	11.7	12.0
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	26.3	26.0	25.6
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	52.9	52.6	51.3	96.2	95.6	92.3
Social Advocacy Organizations	9.6	9.6	9.4	11.3	11.3	11.2
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.3	26.2	26.1	43.0	42.8	42.3
<b>Government</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>534.7</b>	<b>530.6</b>
Federal Government	190.5	190.0	191.3	294.9	295.2	292.9
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	38.7	38.4	38.1	240.5	239.5	237.7
State Government	33.9	33.6	33.3	75.9	75.4	73.7
Local Government	na	na	na	164.6	164.1	164.0
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	na	na	na

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions.

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg city, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

The Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Washington Metropolitan Area wage and salary employment increased 25,800 over the month in March. The private sector gained 25,100 jobs and the public sector added 700 jobs. Private sector gains included 8,200 jobs in professional and business services, 5,400 more in leisure and hospitality, 3,700 in natural resources, mining and construction, and 2,600 each in trade, transportation, and utilities, and educational and health services. Other gainers were other services, up 1,200 jobs, information and financial activities each gained 500 jobs, and manufacturing added 400. In the public sector, the federal government shed 700 jobs as government overall added jobs.

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 70,900 jobs since a year ago. The private sector gained 65,400 jobs and the public sector added 5,500. Professional and business services added 25,700 jobs to lead private sector gains. Leisure and hospitality added 11,900 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities added 8,300, natural resources, mining and construction added 7,100, and educational and health services

were up by 6,300. Other services added 5,600 jobs and financial activities were up 2,600 jobs. Information lost 1,200 jobs and manufacturing shed 500. In government, the federal government added 1,200 jobs.

### Net Job Change

Mar. 2004 - Mar. 2005

In Thousands of Jobs

Not Seasonally Adjusted



## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Washington Metropolitan Division wage and salary employment climbed in March by 20,400. The private sector gained 19,700 jobs and the public sector added 700 jobs over the month. Professional and business services added 5,900 private sector jobs, leisure and hospitality added 4,600, natural resources, mining and construction jumped 2,500, and educational and health services added 2,400 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities were up 2,100 jobs, other services up 1,100,

financial activities up 500, and manufacturing and information each up by 300 jobs. In the public sector, state government and local government added 500 jobs each while the federal government shed 300.

During the past 12 months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 61,500 jobs. The private sector gained 56,700 jobs and the public sector added 4,800 jobs. Professional and business services led the private sector, up 20,800 jobs. Leisure and hospitality

added 11,300 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities gained 7,400, natural resources, mining and construction added 6,500 jobs, and educational and health services were up 5,500 jobs. Also gaining were other services, up 4,500; financial activities, up 1,900; and manufacturing, up by 300. Information lost 1,500 jobs. In government, state government gained 2,200 jobs; the federal government added 2,000 jobs and local government gained 600 jobs.

# Washington DC Metropolitan Statistical Area

## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work<sup>a</sup>

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. b/ 2005	Feb. c/ 2005	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2890.3</b>	<b>2864.5</b>	<b>2819.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>
Total Private Sector	2260.5	2235.4	2195.1	25.1	65.4
Total Government	629.8	629.1	624.3	0.7	5.5
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>243.2</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Manufacturing	65.4	65.0	65.9	0.4	-0.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	177.8	174.1	170.7	3.7	7.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	113.2	110.8	109.0	2.4	4.2
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2647.1</b>	<b>2625.4</b>	<b>2582.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>399.8</b>	<b>397.2</b>	<b>391.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Wholesale Trade	69.3	68.7	69.2	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	262.3	260.7	255.6	1.6	6.7
Food & Beverage Stores	46.0	46.2	45.9	-0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	46.3	45.8	43.3	0.5	3.0
Department Stores	31.0	30.8	29.0	0.2	2.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	68.2	67.8	66.6	0.4	1.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Telecommunications	31.4	31.4	34.5	0.0	-3.1
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Finance and Insurance	103.5	103.2	101.3	0.3	2.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	55.3	55.1	53.1	0.2	2.2
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>629.3</b>	<b>621.1</b>	<b>603.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	408.3	405.2	391.5	3.1	16.8
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	132.9	131.9	126.3	1.0	6.6
Scientific Research and Development Services	46.1	45.8	44.2	0.3	1.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	186.8	181.9	179.6	4.9	7.2
Employment Services	45.3	44.0	43.3	1.3	2.0
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	63.4	60.2	61.0	3.2	2.4
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	226.2	224.7	223.1	1.5	3.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	83.2	82.7	81.1	0.5	2.1
Offices of Physicians	34.4	34.3	33.7	0.1	0.7
Hospitals	65.9	65.7	64.3	0.2	1.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>243.2</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	210.7	206.8	201.6	3.9	9.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	168.5	165.5	161.6	3.0	6.9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>629.8</b>	<b>629.1</b>	<b>624.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Federal Government	337.8	338.5	336.6	-0.7	1.2

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.



## D.C. Metro Area Average Hours and Earnings (of production workers in manufacturing)

March average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington metropolitan division fell by \$5.74 over the month to \$662.61. A decrease in average hourly earnings was responsible for the decline. Average hourly earnings were down 28 cents over the month to \$16.99. The average number of hours worked was 39, up 0.3 hours from a month earlier.

Since last year, average weekly earnings decreased by \$11.31 from March to

March. This decrease was due to a reduction in the average number of hours worked. Weekly hours declined by 1.5 hours while hourly earnings increased by 35 cents.

### Metro Hours and Earnings

Mar. 2005 - Mar. 2004  
Of Production Workers in Manufacturing

	Mar. '05 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. '05 <sup>r</sup>	Mar. '04 <sup>a</sup>
Weekly Earnings	\$662.61	\$668.35	\$673.92
Weekly Hours	39.0	38.7	40.5
Hourly Earnings	\$16.99	\$17.27	\$16.64
<p>p = Preliminary r = Revised a = Reflecting 2004 benchmark revisions</p>			

The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). Charles Roeslin is Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

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